

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM'S REPLY.

To the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Whitehall, Jan. 4, 1843.
REV. SIR,—At the close of the last General Assembly, I had the honour of receiving from the Lord High Commissioner two addresses, which his grace undertook to transmit to me, that they might be laid before Her Majesty; and I have lately received a memorial of the Commission of the General Assembly, addressed to Sir Robert Peel and to the other members of Her Majesty's Government.

The first address is described, in the memorial of the Commission of the Assembly, as "An Address bringing under the notice of Her Majesty the claims, declaration, and protest, against the encroachments of the Court of Session on the spiritual jurisdiction of the Church."

The second is set forth as "An Address praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct measures to be taken towards effecting the abolition of Church patronage in Scotland."

When I received these addresses from the General Assembly to Her Majesty, I informed the High Commissioner that, if the presentation of these documents to the Queen could be held to imply an adoption of their contents, I did not hesitate to declare that a sense of duty would restrain me from laying them before Her Majesty; but, as they were not to be a statement of grievances from the supreme ecclesiastical authority in Scotland, I was unwilling to intercept their transmission to the throne. I should, therefore, lay both addresses before the Lord High Commissioner, on the part of the General Assembly, and, as they were not to be regarded as an administration of either of the claim of right or of the grievances set forth in these two documents.

Having made this declaration, I presented the addresses to the Queen. I received no commands from Her Majesty, nor from Her Majesty's servants, although it did not appear to me to be their duty to advise at that time to lay the addresses before Her Majesty, and I have since deliberated on the contents of these addresses, the importance of which was neither undervalued nor disregarded.

You state in the Memorial of the Commission of the Assembly, that "if redress be afforded, the inevitable result must be a dissolution of the present Established Church of Scotland;" and, "the prospect of such a result, demanded the immediate and serious consideration of the claims submitted by the Church."

Moreover, you intimate an opinion, that the silence of Her Majesty's Government is inconsistent with the respect due to the authority of the General Assembly.

If Her Majesty's servants could have entertained the propositions for which you contend, and could thereby have averted the calamity which you forebode, a day would not have passed before they would have seized the opportunity of giving contentment to the Church, and of staying the progress of a schism from which unhappy consequences may be apprehended.

But when we consider the nature and extent of your demands, we find them to be no less than the reversal of the solemn judgments of the supreme courts of law—the repeal of the statute, under which for a period of one hundred and thirty years, patronage has been administered in Scotland, and the concession of privileges, not such as are ascertained and defined by constitutional law or the recorded decisions of competent tribunals, but privileges such as the "Church considers to belong to her."

We did not misapprehend the scope and object of the claim and declaration of right when we formed this estimate of your demands; for in the memorial since presented you give an accurate summary; and you state, "that you are entitled to know whether the Government of the country are to rest upon the views of the constitution of the Church now acted upon by the courts of law; or are willing to adopt measures for securing her in the possession of those privileges which she considers to belong to her under that constitution; and again your prayer, "that we should advise Her Majesty to direct steps to be taken to secure the restoration of the Church of Scotland in its constitutional rights and liberties, and for the redress of her grievances, not justly complained of, and the removal of the great cause out of which the chief part of her grievances have arisen."

We so understood the two Addresses which were transmitted at the same time; and the contents of the claim and declaration, and of the Addresses against patronage, are studiously combined in the memorial. We could not advise Her Majesty to acquiesce in these demands. We thought them unreasonable, and trusted that they would be reconsidered. In such circumstances, silence on our part appeared to us to be equally consistent with sound discretion and with respect for the Church of Scotland.

But you now claim an answer to an application for redress of grievances, as the common right of Her Majesty's subjects; and especially on account of the character and constitutional standing of the body which you represent, and also on account of the demands which you make, resting, as you assert, on the fundamental status of the realm, and on the faith of a national compact.

The refusal of an answer after such a demand might be considered disrespectful, and inconsistent with the relations which Her Majesty is most anxious to maintain with the Church of Scotland, whose discipline, rights, and privileges, as established by law, the Queen is bound to preserve inviolate.

The allegation is now distinct that "the constitution of the country has been broken, and that vested rights and privileges, secured by statute and solemn national treaty, have been violated."

The question at once arises when, and by whom?

I look for the date in the protest and declaration of right, and find no cause of complaint even alluded prior to the year 1834—except indeed the statute passed in the 10th of Anne, which restored to patrons the right of presentation, which has regulated the exercise of this right for more than a century; and which, until 1831, commanded for many years the tacit assent of the General Assembly itself.

Some "encroachment" has been committed in violation of a national compact.

Did Parliament interfere? Did the civil courts make some aggression on the spiritual jurisdiction of the Church?—Quite otherwise.

In the year 1834 the General Assembly used an act which gave to the heads of each parish, being communicants, the right of presentation of the

patron; and the House of Lords, by their judgment in the first Auchtermurree case, pronounced this act of Assembly to be illegal and practically incompatible with the civil right of patronage, as fixed and determined by act of Parliament. It would seem, therefore, that this attack on vested rights, secured by statute, is of modern date, and that the civil authorities were not the aggressors.

It is clear from the claim, declaration, and protest, that the pretensions of the Church proceed on the assumption that the courts of law, in deciding upon the act of Assembly of 1834, exceeded their jurisdiction; that they have no power to determine whether matters brought before them are within the scope of their authority, if, in the opinion of the Church, these matters involve any spiritual considerations; that neither sentences of Courts, nor decrees of the House of Lords, nor even Acts of Parliament, shall be effectual, if they interfere with the rights and privileges of the Church, of which interference the Church itself is to be the exclusive judge.

The charge of encroachment preferred by ecclesiastical bodies against civil tribunals is not new in the history of this country. When spiritual and civil powers coexist, but are vested in separate authorities, the imperfection of all human institutions renders it difficult to ascertain or to define the precise limits of the two jurisdictions.

The history of other times and of other Churches presents to us numerous instances in which those intrusted with spiritual power have sought to extend their privileges, and have advanced maxima totally incompatible with civil government, and which have been disposed in times past to take it for granted, as a point of contest, that their cause is the cause of God; that in resisting the civil authorities they are suffering for conscience's sake; and not only that in all cases spiritual they are the sole judges, but that they alone are competent to determine what is spiritual and what is civil.

Pretensions such as these have heretofore been successfully resisted by the sovereigns and people of this realm; nor could they be conceded without the surrender of civil liberty, and without the sacrifice of personal rights.

It is difficult to maintain in the same community the harmonious operation of independent civil and spiritual jurisdictions. Disputed cases will arise on the confines of their respective powers; and collision can be avoided by moderation on both sides, and by mutual forbearance.

Whether a particular matter in dispute is so entirely spiritual as to fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Church Courts, or whether it involves so much of civil right as to bring it, to a certain extent, within the jurisdiction of the civil courts, may often be a difficult question; but it is a question of law, and questions of law are decided in the courts of law, and questions of jurisdiction are decided by the same authorities. The civil court is the expositor of its intentions, the instrument whereby its purpose is effected. If the statute of Anne were repealed to-morrow, and another law substituted in its place, disputed questions would arise, and the new statute, in its turn, like every other statute, those included on which the establishment of the Church of Scotland rests, could only be enforced by the jurisdiction and decrees of those civil tribunals which are objects of jealousy to the Assembly, and whose judgments are resented as encroachments on spiritual power.

And further, with regard to alterations of the existing law to be made by Parliament, Her Majesty's Government must be acknowledged to have no power to alter the law, but to declare the law, which is not a declaration of the law, which might remove doubts or smooth difficulties in the spirit of discord and good will, but a subversion of the existing law, and a total abolition of patronage.

Her Majesty's servants have evinced no disinclination to prevent the collision of doubtful authority even by express enactment, and to secure to the Church, in the matter of collection, all the judicial power which it can reasonably claim.

The wish of the Government to heal these unhappy divisions, and to close this unseemly spectacle of a Church in connection with the State openly violating the law, remains unabated and sincere.

We are convinced that the Church established by law in Scotland, has produced the best results for the moral and religious character of the people. It has well fulfilled, and it continues to fulfil, the important purposes for which it was founded; and any shock which might endanger this great national establishment, would be regarded by Her Majesty's servants as a fearful calamity.

But in resisting the abolition of patronage Her Majesty's servants have been maintaining a right which is conducive to the welfare and stability of the Church itself.

It cannot be denied that the right of presentation in the Crown is a bond of amity, which intimately connects the Church of Scotland with the head of the State; and patronage in the hands of laymen has also its effects in securing to the Presbyterian establishment the co-operation and support of powerful interests, where hostility might otherwise be apprehended, and could not fail to be injurious to the Church.

You complain of patronage as the chief grievance, so long as the right shall continue to be enjoyed by its present possessors, till you can state in what hands you desire to vest it.

In this respect, the wishes and intentions of the Church are not clearly avowed.

The proposal of a transfer of the right of patronage to the people, is indeed specious and attractive; but whatever might be proposed or intended, there is too much time to be apprehended that in no long time the whole power would fall into the hands of the Church itself—a consummation which you will probably think, with me, would be no less injurious to religion than dangerous to the State.

The disposal of patronage, however, is a matter of secondary importance compared with the spiritual welfare of the people, and the exercise of ecclesiastical authority in the selection of persons duly qualified for the performance of the duties of the sacred ministry.

Doubtless, in times past, the right of patronage has been abused, but stringent and wholesome correctives have been progressively applied.

The choice of a patron is now limited to licentiates, who derive their right of preaching from the will of the Church, who are subjected to long training under ecclesiastical discipline, and who undergo the most strict examination before the license to preach is granted.

The power of rejecting candidates for the office is absolute in the Church.

But, even after this ordeal, the presentation of the patron only opens the way to a second examination.

The licentiate, when presented, is taken

on trials by the Presbytery; his qualifications are tested; if he be not fit and suitable to the congregation, objections are stated; reasons are heard, of which the Presbytery alone may judge; and, although presentation is a civil right, examination belongs exclusively to the Church Court.

It is open to the Presbytery, acting as judges, with the sense of their moral responsibility attaching on them, either to give effect to objections on cause shown, or to overrule them, making in both cases a judicial deliverance.

Admission also is an ecclesiastical act. The Church Court alone can create the pastoral relation between the presentee and his parish; or dissolve it, when it has been created.

The license, then, which precedes presentation, is not a mere formality; it is the examination and admission which follows it, and without which presentation is ineffectual, are fully conceded to the Church; and unless it be contended that patronage itself must be either directly or indirectly abolished, the matter in dispute is reduced to narrow limits.

The refusal to take the oath of abjuration, under the operation of the Veto Act, constituted in the Auchtermurree case the defeat and violation of the patron's legal rights.

The statute is imperative, the presentee is entitled to be taken on trials. The Veto Act interposes an obstacle; this can be of no avail, except in defiance of the law, and in defiance of the Presbytery is an ecclesiastical body, for this is neither more nor less than a claim for exemption from the duty of obedience to the statute law.

If the Veto Act, which is illegal, were rescinded by the Assembly, the respective rights of the patron to present, of the congregation to elect, and of the Church Courts to examine, to hear, to judge, and to admit, or to reject, would be clear and well defined.

In the hope of peace, Lord Aberdeen, one of Her Majesty's present advisers, sought by legislation to remove doubts, which by some were supposed to exist, respecting the admission of ministers to benefices in Scotland, by declaring the law, and by defining with precision the respective rights and powers of the different parties interested in the settlement of a minister.

In the same spirit I expressed, on the part of the Government, in the course of last session, willingness to attempt legislation on the same record principles, hoping that both the Church and people of Scotland might be found desirous to terminate this unhappy controversy on terms which are strictly conformable to Presbyterian discipline and to established rights.

The acts of the General Assembly, the claim, declaration, and protest, the address presented to the Queen, the demand of the statute of Anne, have unhappily diminished, so far at least as the Church is concerned, these reasonable hopes; and Her Majesty's Ministers, now understanding that nothing less than the total abolition of the rights of the Crown and of other patrons will satisfy the Church, are bound with firmness to declare that they cannot advise Her Majesty to consent to the grant of any such demand.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your faithful servant,

J. R. G. GRAHAM.

NEW POINT IN BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11.—[S. BANGS.]

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE TINDAL delivered judgment in this case, which was argued in Trinity Term last. The action was brought upon a bill of exchange for £200, of which the plaintiff was the endorsee, and one Richard Jericho, the acceptor, and the jury found in favour of the plaintiff, who was entitled to pay the bill. The defendant, however, set up a defence, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a second action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a third action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a fourth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a fifth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a sixth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a seventh action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought an eighth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a ninth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a tenth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought an eleventh action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a twelfth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a thirteenth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a fourteenth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a fifteenth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a sixteenth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a seventeenth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought an eighteenth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a nineteenth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a twentieth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a twenty-first action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a twenty-second action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a twenty-third action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a twenty-fourth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a twenty-fifth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a twenty-sixth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a twenty-seventh action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a twenty-eighth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a twenty-ninth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a thirtieth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a thirty-first action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a thirty-second action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a thirty-third action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a thirty-fourth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a thirty-fifth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a thirty-sixth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a thirty-seventh action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a thirty-eighth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a thirty-ninth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a fortieth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a forty-first action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a forty-second action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a forty-third action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a forty-fourth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a forty-fifth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a forty-sixth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. 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The defendant then brought a hundred and fifty-third action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and fifty-fourth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and fifty-fifth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and fifty-sixth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and fifty-seventh action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and fifty-eighth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and fifty-ninth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and sixtieth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and sixty-first action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and sixty-second action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and sixty-third action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and sixty-fourth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and sixty-fifth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and sixty-sixth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and sixty-seventh action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and sixty-eighth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and sixty-ninth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and seventieth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and seventy-first action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and seventy-second action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and seventy-third action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and seventy-fourth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and seventy-fifth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and seventy-sixth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and seventy-seventh action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and seventy-eighth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and seventy-ninth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and eightieth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and eighty-first action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and eighty-second action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and eighty-third action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and eighty-fourth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and eighty-fifth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and eighty-sixth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and eighty-seventh action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and eighty-eighth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and eighty-ninth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and ninetieth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and ninety-first action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and ninety-second action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and ninety-third action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and ninety-fourth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and ninety-fifth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and ninety-sixth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and ninety-seventh action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a hundred and ninety-eighth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a hundred and ninety-ninth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundredth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and first action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and second action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and third action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and fourth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and fifth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and sixth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and seventh action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and eighth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and ninth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and tenth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and eleventh action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and twelfth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and thirteenth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and fourteenth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and fifteenth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and sixteenth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and seventeenth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and eighteenth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and nineteenth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and twentieth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and twenty-first action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and twenty-second action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and twenty-third action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and twenty-fourth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and twenty-fifth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and twenty-sixth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and twenty-seventh action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and twenty-eighth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and twenty-ninth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and thirtieth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and thirty-first action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and thirty-second action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and thirty-third action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and thirty-fourth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and thirty-fifth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and thirty-sixth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and thirty-seventh action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and thirty-eighth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and thirty-ninth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and fortieth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and forty-first action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and forty-second action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and forty-third action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and forty-fourth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and forty-fifth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and forty-sixth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and forty-seventh action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and forty-eighth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and forty-ninth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and fiftieth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and fifty-first action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and fifty-second action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and fifty-third action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and fifty-fourth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and fifty-fifth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and fifty-sixth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and fifty-seventh action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and fifty-eighth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and fifty-ninth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and sixtieth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and sixty-first action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and sixty-second action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and sixty-third action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and sixty-fourth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and sixty-fifth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and sixty-sixth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and sixty-seventh action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and sixty-eighth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and sixty-ninth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and seventieth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and seventy-first action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and seventy-second action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and seventy-third action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and seventy-fourth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and seventy-fifth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and seventy-sixth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and seventy-seventh action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and seventy-eighth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and seventy-ninth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and eightieth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and eighty-first action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and eighty-second action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The defendant then brought a two hundred and eighty-third action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money. The plaintiff then brought a two hundred and eighty-fourth action, and the jury found in his favour, and he was entitled to the money.